

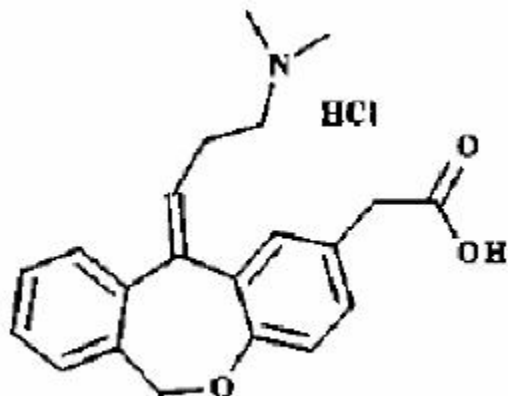
## PATADAY - olopatadine hydrochloride solution/ drops

Alcon

### DESCRIPTION

**PATADAY™** (olopatadine hydrochloride ophthalmic solution) 0.2% is a sterile ophthalmic solution containing olopatadine for topical administration to the eyes.

Olopatadine hydrochloride is a white, crystalline, water-soluble powder with a molecular weight of 373.88 and a molecular formula of  $C_{21}H_{23}NO_3 \cdot HCl$ . The chemical structure is presented below:



**Chemical Name:** 11-[(Z)-3-(Dimethylamino) propylidene]-6-11-dihydrodibenz[b,e] oxepin-2-acetic acid, hydrochloride

Each mL of **PATADAY™** solution contains: **Active:** 2.22 mg olopatadine hydrochloride equivalent to 2 mg olopatadine. **Inactives:** povidone; dibasic sodium phosphate; sodium chloride; edetate disodium; benzalkonium chloride 0.01% (**preservative**) hydrochloric acid / sodium hydroxide (adjust pH); and purified water.

It has a pH of approximately 7 and an osmolality of approximately 300 mOsm/kg.

### CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Olopatadine is a relatively selective histamine  $H_1$  antagonist and an inhibitor of the release of histamine from the mast cells.

Decreased chemotaxis and inhibition of eosinophil activation has also been demonstrated. Olopatadine is devoid of effects on alpha-adrenergic, dopaminergic, and muscarinic type 1 and 2 receptors.

Systemic bioavailability data upon topical ocular administration of **PATADAY™** solution are not available. Following topical ocular administration of olopatadine 0.15% ophthalmic solution in man, olopatadine was shown to have a low systemic exposure. Two studies in normal volunteers (totaling 24 subjects) dosed bilaterally with olopatadine 0.15% ophthalmic solution once every 12 hours for 2 weeks demonstrated plasma concentrations to be generally below the quantitation limit of the assay ( $< 0.5$  ng/mL). Samples in which olopatadine was quantifiable were typically found within 2 hours of dosing and ranged from 0.5 to 1.3 ng/mL. The elimination half-life in plasma following oral dosing was 8 to 12 hours, and elimination was predominantly through renal excretion. Approximately 60 - 70% of the dose was recovered in the urine as parent drug. Two metabolites, the mono-desmethyl and the N-oxide, were detected at low concentrations in the urine.

### CLINICAL STUDIES

Results from clinical studies of up to 12 weeks duration demonstrate that **PATADAY™** solution when dosed once a day is effective in the treatment of ocular itching associated with allergic conjunctivitis.

### INDICATIONS AND USAGE

**PATADAY™** solution is indicated for the treatment of ocular itching associated with allergic conjunctivitis.

### CONTRAINDICATIONS

Hypersensitivity to any components of this product.

### WARNINGS

For topical ocular use only. Not for injection or oral use.

### PRECAUTIONS

#### Information for Patients

As with any eye drop, to prevent contaminating the dropper tip and solution, care should be taken not to touch the eyelids or surrounding areas with the dropper tip of the bottle. Keep bottle tightly closed when not in use. Patients should be advised not to wear a contact lens if their eye is red.

**PATADAY™** (olopatadine hydrochloride ophthalmic solution) 0.2% should not be used to treat contact lens related irritation. The preservative in **PATADAY™** solution, benzalkonium chloride, may be absorbed by soft contact lenses. Patients who wear soft contact lenses and **whose eyes are not red**, should be instructed to wait at least ten minutes after instilling **PATADAY™** (olopatadine hydrochloride ophthalmic solution) 0.2% before they insert their contact lenses.

#### **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility**

Olopatadine administered orally was not carcinogenic in mice and rats in doses up to 500 mg/kg/day and 200 mg/kg/day, respectively. Based on a 40 µL drop size and a 50 kg person, these doses were approximately 150,000 and 50,000 times higher than the maximum recommended ocular human dose (MROHD). No mutagenic potential was observed when olopatadine was tested in an *in vitro* bacterial reverse mutation (Ames) test, an *in vitro* mammalian chromosome aberration assay or an *in vivo* mouse micronucleus test. Olopatadine administered to male and female rats at oral doses of approximately 100,000 times MROHD level resulted in a slight decrease in the fertility index and reduced implantation rate; no effects on reproductive function were observed at doses of approximately 15,000 times the MROHD level.

#### **Pregnancy**

##### **Teratogenic effects: Pregnancy Category C**

Olopatadine was found not to be teratogenic in rats and rabbits. However, rats treated at 600 mg/kg/day, or 150,000 times the MROHD and rabbits treated at 400 mg/kg/day, or approximately 100,000 times the MROHD, during organogenesis showed a decrease in live fetuses. In addition, rats treated with 600 mg/kg/day of olopatadine during organogenesis showed a decrease in fetal weight. Further, rats treated with 600 mg/kg/day of olopatadine during late gestation through the lactation period showed a decrease in neonatal survival and body weight.

There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal studies are not always predictive of human responses, this drug should be used in pregnant women only if the potential benefit to the mother justifies the potential risk to the embryo or fetus.

#### **Nursing Mothers**

Olopatadine has been identified in the milk of nursing rats following oral administration. It is not known whether topical ocular administration could result in sufficient systemic absorption to produce detectable quantities in the human breast milk. Nevertheless, caution should be exercised when **PATADAY™** (olopatadine hydrochloride ophthalmic solution) 0.2% is administered to a nursing mother.

#### **Pediatric Use**

Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients below the age of 3 years have not been established.

#### **Geriatric Use**

No overall differences in safety and effectiveness have been observed between elderly and younger patients.

#### **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Symptoms similar to cold syndrome and pharyngitis were reported at an incidence of approximately 10%.

The following adverse experiences have been reported in 5% or less of patients:

*Ocular:* blurred vision, burning or stinging, conjunctivitis, dry eye, foreign body sensation, hyperemia, hypersensitivity, keratitis, lid edema, pain and ocular pruritus.

*Non-ocular:* asthenia, back pain, flu syndrome, headache, increased cough, infection, nausea, rhinitis, sinusitis and taste perversion. Some of these events were similar to the underlying disease being studied.

#### **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION**

The recommended dose is one drop in each affected eye once a day.

#### **HOW SUPPLIED**

**PATADAY™**(olopatadine hydrochloride ophthalmic solution) 0.2% is supplied in a white, oval, low density polyethylene DROP-TAINER® dispenser with a natural low density polyethylene dispensing plug and a white polypropylene cap. Tamper evidence is provided with a shrink band around the closure and neck area of the package.

NDC 0065-0272-25 2.5 mL fill in 4 mL oval bottle

#### **Storage**

Store at 2°C to 25°C (36°F to 77°F)

U.S. Patents Nos. 4,871,865; 4,923,892; 5,116,863; 5,641,805; 6,995,186

#### **Rx Only**

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